



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

FRELIGHTSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837.

NO. 23.

THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S EYES.

Away, away! I'll drink no more—
Let's join the minstrel throng;
Away where voice and lute outpour
The dulcet tide of song;
But let it be where Beauty's bower
Its sweetest theme supplies;
Song loses half its magic power
Unblest by Woman's eyes.

The warrior's lance, the poet's pen,
May win immortal fame;
As ocean cave and mountain glen
Are taught each glorious name.
Yet is there still than fame, perchance,
A prouder, richer prize;
Who values not the sunny glance
Whose home is Woman's eyes?

There is an hour when words are vain,
An hour twice known to none;
It is when hearts, that once were twin,
First feel they are but one.
E'en then when sense appeals to sense,
And passion speech denies;
What then is Love's best eloquence?
'Tis that of Woman's eyes.

I've drained the cup on Rhine's proud hills,
I've drunk Garonne, to thee;
Where laugh the snow Alps' thousand rills,
I've quaff'd to liberty.
But oh! of all the bacchant stores,
Garonne or Rhine supplies,
Give me the cup that, mantling up,
Is drained to Woman's eyes.

Written for the Pearl and Galaxy.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR.
(Concluded.)

Just at this moment, however, a young man of athletic appearance came out from the side of the street and gave William so violent a rub in passing him, that it was perfectly evident the violence was intentional. Eliza screamed faintly and looked frightened. Not in the least disturbed by the circumstance was my noble friend—nor did I feel in the least disturbed for him—I knew very well that he was able to take care of himself. I observed that he drew Eliza still closer to his side, and turning gently he asked the intruder, who had made a full stop, in a very calm voice (oh, I shall never forget that voice of his) what he intended by his violence. The young man (it was Jim Mason as the people called him; I knew him well enough by sight, a kind of boisterous, bullying, nondescript fellow, yet said to be something of a gentleman whenever he chose to be so) muttered something at first about certain folks making a great dash at a distance who are nobody at home, and then spoke out distinctly, 'I mean to give you a wholesome thrashing on the spot, unless you will fix some future time for it which I will allow you to do on account of the pretty lady by your side.' William smiled very pleasantly as Mason concluded, which irritated him to such a degree that he broke out with a sudden, 'damn your silly smile, I will make you smile from the other side of your mouth this instant, unless you are more careful.' Seymour pulled out his watch (an elegant gold watch) in the most quiet manner and said more gently, if possible, than ever, that he would meet him at six o'clock precisely at the hotel, and then continued his walk whilst Mason passed sullenly off in another direction. I stepped up to William and observed that I wondered exceedingly at the conduct of Mason, and should certainly attend him as a friend at the place of rendezvous. He replied that I might do as I pleased as he had no fears whatever, but expressed his surprise at the strange conduct of the fellow as he was altogether ignorant of any cause for it. He seemed to think the affair upon the whole was a laughable matter, though it was plain enough to discern that poor Eliza thought it far otherwise. She looked into his face with eyes that filled with tears, and in whose pure depths I fancied I could already read the fondness of undying love. He stooped over her with his noble brow and said in his deep low voice that when she knew him better she would never fear for him. It seemed as though that voice had already an overpowering influence in her bosom, for soon, very soon the cloud appeared to pass away, and as she looked upon him, the sunlight of unutterable beauty smiled from her eyes. I accompanied William to the home of Eliza, and as it was nearly six, we were obliged to leave instantly to be ready at the hour appointed. As we stood in the piazza preparing to

depart, I believe that Eliza by some kind of intuition drew William for a moment into the entry, and I thought I heard her say in a quick eager voice, 'be careful of yourself, be very careful,' and it seemed to me also by the tell-tale of a side glance that a certain very fond ceremony passed between them...of this, however, I do not pretend to be certain. As we walked through the street and arrived at the door of the hotel, I perceived by the looks of the crowd that the affair had already 'got wind,' and we were likely to have a noisy time of it. My friend immediately passed through the people amid whispers of 'how handsome,' 'what a grand looking fellow,' to the bar-room where he found Mason. He touched him lightly on the shoulder and only said 'come.' They went out into the middle of the street together, when Seymour instantly turned upon his antagonist, observing as gently as ever that he was ready for the thrashing. Mason appeared in some degree disconcerted by his coolness, but I suppose, felt it incumbent upon his reputation and dignity to proceed. He made a sudden thrust at Seymour's face which he parried aside with singular adroitness, and in an instant Mason was in the dust at his feet apparently stunned by the severity of the blow. My friend immediately took me by the arm, saying that he hoped it would do the impudent fellow good, but again expressing his astonishment at such singular conduct in a sober man, as we returned together, amid the cheers of the multitude, to the home of Eliza. Never did I see William appear more splendidly handsome than on this evening. No one could have dreamed that he had been so lately engaged at fistcuffs, he, who now sat by the side of Eliza with his own most beautiful smile; while the broad expanse of his calm and lofty brow, and the soft and heavenly radiance of his large loving eyes, looked less like those of man than those of an immortal! Never shall I forget the appearance of Eliza on this evening. She looked so happy, so very happy, the image of affection completely full! My eyes almost overrun with tears of pleasure at the thought of that happy and holy scene!

I ascertained the next day the cause of young Mason's strange conduct. It appears, that he was 'paying attention' to a young lady, and soon after the arrival of my friend in town, she gave him suddenly the 'cut direct.' Some mischievous fellows of his acquaintance, who had heard the lady express her admiration of Seymour's looks, made him believe that it was in consequence of certain secret allurements of my friend that she had been induced to dismiss him. He became, therefore, exceedingly enraged and conducted in the foolish manner which I have described. However, from the best information I could obtain on the subject, I am inclined to believe the lady in question did send Mason adrift with the hope that, if she were understood to be disengaged, her 'trap' might be bright and fair enough to catch the handsome stranger. If such were really the case, the poor girl was sadly disappointed, for which I am very sorry, as she was certainly a very pretty girl.

I have been in the habit of describing to a great degree the delineation of sentiment and romance as exhibited between two young and ardent lovers; but methinks I would give much at the present moment for the power of describing the pure and yet passionate scenes of radiant affection which took place in the home of Eliza for several soft and cloudless months. Seymour still continued to linger, and I believe there was not a happier household in the world than Mr. — and his kind-hearted wife with their beautiful daughter and her noble lover seated fondly by her side—for in the light of a lover the reader will observe he must certainly be considered. Many were the pleasant, the intense and absorbing hours that William and Eliza passed together, conversing of all that is high and holy and overpowering within the range of mortal or immortal existence; and when the glories of the distant and awful eternity were unfolded in their conversation, how would their eyes look with unutterable fondness upon each other, as if to say, shall we not live, too, in that other world! Many were their walks together in lovely and glorious solitude where their hearts, I doubt not, sent up the tribute of grateful affection to the holy and beautiful throne of their Maker.

William told me at last that he should be obliged to leave his dear Eliza for a while, but he trusted that he should be able to return shortly and be united with her forever. His father had written to him, urging his immediate departure, on matters of great importance. Right glad was I to hear him speak of his union with the dear girl, and I believe I longed, if possible, nearly as much to see them wedded as they did to be wedded themselves. (It

will be understood by the foregoing sentence that I always take it for granted, when a young man and maiden are exceedingly in love, that they have an exceeding wish to get married.) The farewell scene was inexpressibly fond, and the parting look of affection which overshadowed their countenance was such as an angel might have contemplated with a sweet, though melancholy pleasure.

Several months had elapsed since William's departure, and as I occasionally called upon Eliza, I was surprised to perceive the indications of increasing and heart-breaking sadness. I was also surprised that she never made mention of receiving any news from William. At last, however, I was informed that she had received no communication whatever from her lover since he had left us! Day by day, the poor girl faded away, and when it began to be generally suspected among the people that she was probably deserted, it was whispered that very likely Seymour had dishonoured her! Of course, I did not believe this wickedness possible, if it were only on account of the high opinion which I entertained of the worth and integrity of my friend. But then there were moments when myself even feared that his relatives had by some strong inducements, succeeded in changing his determination respecting Eliza. I knew so well the splendor, the riches and the allurements which he would mingle with, of necessity, among his friends at home, that even I, as before observed, feared for the possible consequences. Too positively was I already convinced that, if he had deserted her, the poor creature was indeed ruined. There is so little of high and holy virtue in the hearts of people in general, the honor of her pure and affectionate character might be shadowed with a doubt—but this, perhaps, might be of little consequence, at least, as far as herself were concerned, for, in the case of complete desertion, death would kindly and quickly withdraw the sweet sufferer to a better world. No one can tell, as I pondered over thoughts of this nature, how my own bosom was so laden with sorrow. I seemed to be in some degree responsible for the good conduct of my friend. Whenever I called at Mr. —'s house, and witnessed the silent and awful grief—for grief is sometimes awful—of the father and mother, as the dear sweet girl faded gradually away, yet looking so good and beautiful all the while, I felt as if my own heart would perish within me. Almost a year had passed away, and still there was no information from William, when I called there one glorious evening in Autumn, and found that Eliza had been confined for several days, nearly all the time to her bed, she had become so weakened and feeble. I was admitted to see her, and I shall never forget how beautiful, how angelic she looked, as the last rays of the Autumnal sunset were streaming into her window. She was placed on the bed in such a position that she could look if she pleased, into the gorgeous and glowing West, where the clouds were hovering around in their various colors, like the curtains in a kingly pavilion;—a rose or two, & other favorite flowers stood beside her, and a table on which were arranged the books and other presents that William had given her, and on these she bent her eyes, at times, with a gaze of fond and yet saddened pleasure. She welcomed me with a lovely smile, and, indeed, she seemed to be glad to see me, and I believe, chiefly because I had been an old acquaintance of William. On this occasion, she spoke to me, if possible, with more than her usual sweetness, and not a murmur of reproach, either now or at any time, ever escaped her lips in my presence, concerning the neglect of her lover. The scene on this evening, I shall never forget—it was too much for all my endurance to sustain, and as my eyes filled with tears, I turned to leave the room. She called me back to her bed side, and told me that I must never look so sorrowful again when I came to visit her, for it only added to her grief. I almost felt as if I must clasp the glorious creature in my arms. I stooped, and only gently kissed her faded hand as I left her with a bursting heart.

That night, sleep fled entirely from my pillow, and I reproached myself that I had not written to William, stating the situation of Eliza, and urging him by all that is sacred in this world, and the world to come, to return immediately. Suddenly, while under the influence of sad and startling thoughts, I sprang from my bed and resolved to seek him, though I knew I must travel more than a thousand miles. I prepared myself with despatch, I can assure the reader, and found that I was ready for the long journey about ten minutes previous to the hour the great mail usually came along from the West. I shall not render an account of the journey, as it would be of no consequence in my story

but only shall state generally that I had a prosperous time, and arrived at the town where William resided, on the eve of a pleasant day in October. Accidentally I met with another old classmate just after my arrival, who was a native, and usually resided in the place. From him, I learned many and various necessary particulars concerning my friend. But I shall consider it my duty, from motives of delicacy, to forbear relating them in detail, as there was something so singular in the circumstances of the whole case, I fear that a full account of them, if it should come to the hands of certain individuals where William lives, would indicate too plainly to whom my story has reference. I shall only inform the reader—I am sorry I cannot tell the whole, as it would be favorable to the reputation of my friend—that William had finally been induced to pay his attentions to a lovely and amiable young lady of immense wealth of her own, greatly against his own will, and the reproaches of conscience, principally because his aged father, and dear mother, and with them, one or two sisters in feeble health, had, by sudden and very unexpected misfortune, become exceedingly impoverished, and stood greatly in want of even pecuniary assistance. William, though educated as a lawyer, had not immediately commenced practice in the profession, probably because it always appeared, according to all human calculations, that money would be the last thing needed either by himself or any of the family. His mind, I suspect, sometime previous to my arrival, had been in a dreadful state, chiefly owing to the circumstance that he felt he was deceiving with false hearted attentions a truly amiable girl; this state of mind still continued, and there were moments when his misery nearly bordered upon despair. As to his far away, and beautiful Eliza, he seemed to think she was happy in escaping from a being so fallen as himself. He had not known all the depth and tenderness of her affection.

After taking some refreshment, I resolved to visit my friend immediately. I called at his place of abode, and was shown to his room, where his attention was so deeply engaged by various papers spread before him, that he did not raise his head as I entered. I had a full view of his profile as I stepped towards him, and never shall I forget the alteration which I discovered in his appearance the moment that my eyes fell upon him—he had become so emaciated, and such a deathlike paleness seemed to rest upon his glorious countenance. I stooped gently, and only at first whispered in his ear, *your Eliza will die.*—He started as with a sudden convulsion, looked up, while a deep and most melancholy expression passed over his pale and intellectual countenance. He dropped his head suddenly upon his hand, and was so silent, so deadly still, that I could scarcely hear the sound of his breath. After a long pause, I continued in a low voice—and it is insinuated among the people that you, William Seymour, have dishonored her. At these words he sprang from his seat as if a deathshot had struck him, and while his form swelled out to its magnificent and strong proportions, and his eyes flashed with overpowering vengeance, he exclaimed, 'Who dares'...but his thoughts seemed to choke him in the attempt at utterance, and gradually sinking away from his strong position, he leaned against the wall, and covering his face with his hands, he burst, at least, into a flood of tears. After a while, he appeared to regain, in some degree, his composure, and dashing the tears from his cheek, he suddenly caught up his hat, and taking me by the arm, said, 'Come, we will go and see Caroline.' This was the name of the young lady whom he now visited. We went directly through the street, and without delay, arrived at her house. As we entered, I perceived at once many indications of the fortune of half a million, which the lady was reputed to possess. We passed into a room furnished in the most costly manner. Caroline was here, waiting, without doubt, for her lover, how fondly and anxiously! her countenance expressed the deepest joy when he made his appearance; but suddenly changed in its expression, as she perceived the unutterable sadness of his own. William stepped quickly towards her, and taking her fondly by the hand, gazed into her face for a moment, while the power of a deep and soul-subduing grief cast its shadow over his noble features. She even sobbed at the singular sadness and dejection of his looks, and as she attempted to say something kindly to him, he led her into another room. As she passed away, she seemed like a vision of unearthly loveliness, and with all my prejudices, I could scarcely admit that Eliza was her superior.

It was some hours after this, when William returned alone, calm, but fearfully pale. He took me by the arm without

saying a word, for his heart at that moment, was too full for speaking, and as we left the house, the clock tolled the hour of midnight. We went immediately to his room. He took his pen and, still silent, wrote several letters. After this, which occupied some time, he left me, but returned shortly with a travelling trunk, and coming towards me, said in a deep, but tremulous voice, 'Now I am ready to go with you to my Eliza.' He paused, and then continued, 'Caroline may suffer much, but the noble creature herself has told me that I must go. Come, let us be on the spot, it is nearly time for the stage to be on its way.' And indeed he did return with me to his gentle and suffering Eliza. I shall not attempt to give the reader the particulars of the return, for I am utterly unable to describe them; and I do sincerely believe that no event ever occurred in this world, more pure and affecting, that had more of the beautiful, and high, and heavenly in its earthly circumstances than the meeting of these young and stricken, and yet loving hearts. I shall leave the whole scene veiled with its gentle glory, and only state that William arrived in season to save his first love from the grave. They were married, and he took his young and happy bride to the distant and sunny South. As if some new and almost immortal impulse had been given him, he put forth all the noble powers of his mind in the service of his profession. He rapidly became distinguished as a lawyer, and wealth added its treasures to fame. He is now ranked among the first men in that section of the country.

Five years after his marriage, I made my friend a visit; and I think it will be only the truth to say that never before, and never since, have I seen so fair and so happy a family. He had two lovely children, a son and a daughter;—and the mother, the dear young mother, what shall I write of that beautiful creature? She was all that the mind and heart could desire in woman. During my stay, Caroline, William's second betrothed, called several times upon Eliza. She had recovered in a great degree from the shock to her youthful affections, but still appeared as if she had suffered much, as I have been told she had. Time, with the assistance of a high and holy religion, had enabled her to obtain the mastery. Once or twice, I thought I observed the eye of my friend wandering towards her with an expression of affectionate and gentle sadness. Heaven had given Caroline a heart that could still look upon her former lover with the kindest regard, and witness the happiness of his family with no other feeling, save a fervent wish that it might only cease on earth, to be renewed in a world beyond the grave.

A WIFE.... A person advertises in one of the Detroit papers, for an 'helpmeet' for life. He wants one who shall be 'a companion of his heart, his head and his lot.' 'How big is his lot?' asks a candidate for the situation, in another western paper.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—A Yankee editor states that 'wood goes further when left out of doors, than well housed—some of his having gone upward of a quarter of a mile in one night!'

A member of Congress offered to stake his reputation against a *frithing* on the propriety of a certain measure. A gentleman in opposition observed that it was the 'most equal bet he had ever heard of.'

Lord Rochester, once himself a member of the infidel corps, laying his hand emphatically on the Bible, declared... 'The only grand objection to this book is a bad life.' They know the right and approve it, but pursue the wrong!

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance. Millers there, say Flour must come down to \$4.20, and an intelligent gentleman refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn, oats and potatoes never were more prolific.—*Alb. Jour., Aug. 8.*

A JEW DE MOT.—Somebody asked the Baron Rothschild to take venison. 'No,' said the Baron, 'I never eat venison; I don't think it is so coot ash mutton.'

'Oh,' said the baron's friend, 'I wonder at your saying so; if venison is not better than mutton, why does venison cost so much more?'

'Vy?' replied the baron, 'I will tell you vy; in dish vorld de people always prefer vat ish deer to vat ish sheep.'

'THE HENS HAVE HAD A MEETING TOO.'—A countryman drove his cart up to a grocer's door, and asked him what he gave for eggs. 'Only 17 cents,' was the

In commercial pursuits a high degree of rectitude, strict honor and punctuality is required for the fulfillment of engagements and the maintenance of credit. To be trust worthy is the life and soul of business. The word of the merchant must be true in all transactions, be it of business must, in all transactions, be sacred. It must be so, through all the professions and pursuits, in which men are engaged, either may there can be no confidence. But then there will be a friendship of business & interest, without the least shadow of personal friendship or the qualities that are essential to its existence. For the friendship of business, and worldly interest does not imply that flow of congenial soul—that interchange of feelings, sentiments, and kind sympathy, which rise infinitely above the paltry consideration of pounds, shillings and pence into the regions of intellectual enjoyments within virtuous and cultivated minds alone can appreciate. Business virtues alone are all that men of the world esteem. If these be lacking, there is no dealing except on the ground of *quid pro quo*.

The friendship of the world is cultivated just so far and no farther than interest requires it. In social life it is not exercised, unless it can be made to minister to the gratification of vanity. When this can be done, it shines, benign, as the sun. Such friends are not to be seen, for they are not at home, or are engaged, unless they are in full trim, both as it regards their dress and accommodations. If all these are right, they are at home. They are glad to be seen that they may be admired. If they are unadorned, they must be passed by, lest it should be supposed that they are at any time in the dishabille of domestic employment. They are not to be seen unless they are, in fact, trimmed up in disguise. Did we feel as much anxiety to adorn our minds with sound knowledge and virtue, as we do our body, with the costly importations of the merchant, and the skill of the tailor and dress-maker, we should, in time, render ourselves fit companions for angels; but, unfortunately, we bestow too much time, and too much care, on artificial shew, as candidates for immortality.

If you have a friend be faithful to him. Grieve him not by improper conduct. Lay not too heavy a tax upon his charity, generosity and goodness. Repeat not what passes between you, except such observations as are entirely of a public nature. Private confidence is too sacred to be made common. The advice, assistance, consolation, encouragement and admonition which, you may occasionally give and receive, are never, in any instance, to be divulged. Such unguarded, indelicate conduct exposes your friend, and stamps on you the brand of a babbler.

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 19, 1837.

We beg to inform our Quebec subscribers that Mr. JOSEPH TARDIEU is agent for the Mississkoui Standard, and is authorized to receive all dues and grant acquittances.

The union of the two Provinces is insisted upon, in the late address and proceedings of the Montreal Constitutional Association. If ever that project was so feasible as to admit of one moment's serious consideration, it is doubly so now, when the time is come, that something must be done, without further delay. Our Assembly has absolutely refused to go on with the business of the Province, until it shall first have obtained changes, which amount to a revolution, and a separation from the mother country. The Governor has declared, that the stand which the predominant party has made, is a virtual dissolution of the constitution. The most necessary laws have expired, and are expiring...the public money is locked up in the chest—the wheels of Government are virtually stopped. A change, therefore, is forced upon the Government, and cannot be any longer delayed, for the constitution cannot work. The Imperial Parliament has been forced, by the contumacy of the Assembly, to pass a vote of credit, for the payment of the civil officers, otherwise, the laws yet remaining could not be any longer administered. Every thing would soon go into confusion and anarchy.

Arrangements are now making to pay off the debts that are due; and because the Civil Secretary and the Commissary General have been in Montreal, it was immediately surmised that the £140,000 were to be distributed among the Government claimants in Bank Bills. Had that been intended, bank bills could have easily been procured. There is no complaint of scarcity. They are in every village. It is, however, found out that measures are in progress to procure specie. The fact, that the Imperial Parliament has had recourse to a vote of credit, in order to maintain a Government here, is a proof that some thing efficient must be done, to keep madmen from doing more mischief. A strong measure is indispensable, and perhaps a legislative union is the best that can be done. When the revolutionists were well, they had not sense enough to know it, and to remain content. When the power of swaggering is taken out of their hands, they have themselves, and no others, to blame. Roebuck, the pensioned misrepresenter of Canada, has lost his election; and Papineau has lost his advocate in the House of Commons.

O the liberality of liberals!—Our readers will surely remember how a Mr. Pinet, a worthy, loyal magistrate at Varennes, persuaded his neighbours to go home quietly on a Sunday, and not wait to assist at a sedition meeting. The ill-disposed of his neighbours lately got up a meeting, to which the Smuggler-in-chief was invited, for the purpose of injuring the honest magistrate. The Smuggler attended—made a furious speech, in which the good man was actually proscribed. The people must not any longer trade with him. This is reform! This is liberality! But observe,

reform means that every thing should be put under the hands, and in the power of the Smuggler-in-chief; and liberality means proscription.

There was another instance of liberality at Yamaska. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and his two aid-de-camps, went there to see the country. The liberals of the place—the friends of the Vindicator, took it in their heads, because they were empty, to surround the house in which his Excellency lodged, with all kinds of hideous noises which they could muster.

The same game was also played in Montreal, on an unoccupied house belonging to James Stuart, Esq., by a parcel of reformers who thought it a glorious achievement to break the windows of an unoccupied house.

We have this day treated our readers with Mr. BAKER's speech. The effect of that plain, manly speech has been to shew in the clearest possible manner, the spirit which governs the House of Assembly. Men who have made it their sole business for years to revile, calumniate, proscribe & persecute every man whom they dislike—who have passed bills with clauses in them contrived to insure their rejection by the Legislative Council—who sent up a number of bills huddled up in one, and then not wait the deliberations of the Council, that they might have the mean, dishonorable shew of holding up the legislative council as obstructing the prosperity of the country—we say, men so mischievous, so unjust, so liberal of their proscriptions, & condemnations as they are, could not bear to hear the wholesome truth, that they had need of reform to begin at home. But thanks to Mr. Baker, for his downright, straightforward hit. The world knows now—every body understands, the purity of our reformers. Reform at home! You might as well have talked to the Grand Turk, in the height of his power, about a reform at home; or on the floor of a Gin palace about sobriety. Their reform is self-aggrandisement. His Excellency, the Governor, by this time, understands them; and our Township admirers of the Smuggler will also, it is to be hoped, understand them. The rallying word of the Smuggler's followers is, 'down with the English,' & the man, every man, whose native language is English, is in the number to be put down. The Township English who are their dupes—who are the advocates of a republic as different from Papineau's republic as a sheep is from a tiger, are now cutting down rods for their own backs—breaking down the banks to let the water drown their lands, nay, whetting the knife for their own throats, if that vandal faction should prevail.

Allowance of the members of the Assembly. . .the Canadian states some doubts have arisen whether this allowance can be legally paid, as there has been no session. In such cases we conceive that the practice ought to settle any doubt on the subject. Last year there was no session, no law enacted, and the allowance was paid. The law has not been altered since. The allowance is four shillings per league for the whole distance from the usual place of residence of the member, and ten shillings per diem 'for their expenses occasioned by their attendance at the sessions.' Whether a law is passed or not, the expenses for which the allowance is made are equally incurred by the individual members; and the law having intended that they should be indemnified for those expenses, we think there can be no doubt on the subject; whether there has or has not been a session, they were called by legal authority to attend, and bound to incur the expenses for which the allowance is intended.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Crops.—A correspondent just returned from a journey through many parts of Virginia and North Carolina, represents the crops of all kinds as abundant, and particularly the wheat and cotton crops. He also says that specie is abundant, no paper under 5 dollars is seen, silver is as plentiful as before the suspension, & the people prosperous and confident. So would it have been here, if the different municipal governments of the country had not violated the laws by the issuing of small paper.—*Philadelphia Ledger, 9th instant.*

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Aug. 28. It is at your service if you like...

Our mock session is over; Papineau is not so much to blame as many imagine. The real traitors are in England—Lord Brougham, Mr. Hume, Mr. Leader, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. O'Connell, &c. &c. As for Roebuck, he is but a miserable hireling, the tool of any man who pays him for abuse. I do not think we shall be bored with another session in a hurry.

A. B.

Aug. 30, 1837.

The Duchess of St. Albans died on the 6th of August.

We have heard a rumour that the Tories intend to propose Sir Edward Sugden as Speaker in opposition to Mr. Abercromby, and that upon this question their whole strength is to be mastered.—*London True Sun.*

The New Bishop of Quebec...We hear that Mr. E. J. Stanley's visit to this town was connected with the appointment of the Rev. E. Howell, B. D. the curate of this parish to the Bishopric of Quebec. A more learned, honorable, and exemplary man could not have been selected for the appointment.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Died,

At Whitby Upper Canada, on the 27th ultimo, very suddenly of inflammation of the lungs, Whitcomb P. Toof, formerly of St. Armand East, in his 32nd year.

TEMPERANCE.

The quarterly meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church, in this village on Thursday the 5th Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

An address may be expected from the Revd. James Reid.

A general attendance of members is desired, as there are matters of importance connected with the society to be attended to when met.

By Order.

S. P. LALANNE, Sec. F. T. S. Frelighsburg, 19th September, 1837.

Advertisement.

Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank, Queenston, September 1, 1837.

To the Editors of the Montreal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been informed by a respectable individual who has lately visited your city, that it is generally believed there that the Ottawa Bank is connected with this Institution, and that the impression had been received from reports got up and industriously circulated by persons interested in that Bank, we wish through the medium of your paper, to make known to the public, that no connection whatever does exist or ever has existed between that Bank and this. We are, Gentlemen very respectfully your obedient servants,

P. C. H. BROTHESON, Cashier. JOS. HAMILTON, Director. September 9.

Stolen,

ON the night of Tuesday, the 12th instant from the pasture of Asahel Hawley, a dark bay

Mare.

Whoever will give any information of said mare shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSHUA SWAN.

Beach Ridge, St George Parish, Sept. 15th, 1837.

Notice.

THE British American Land Company have created, at the County Town of Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, an extensive range of

Machinery,

on the River MAGOG; and having now established the works for the benefit of the district, they are disposed to let them in whole or in part, to

Woolen

Manufacturers,

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artisans requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the

SALMON RIVER,

where settlers will find every facility and advantage which can usually be expected in a new country.

September 4th, 1837.

V3 21 4w

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, IRON, HARDWARE, Groceries & Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837. N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable the first day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

Sheffield, 4th April, 1837.

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice, From Montreal, From Laprairie. Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive. 9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M. 12 1/2 ' P. M. 5 ' P. M. From St. Johns. From Laprairie. Cars, by Locomotive. 9 o'clock, A. M. 6 1/2 o'clock, A. M. 10 1/2 ' P. M. 10 1/2 ' P. M. Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal. From St. Johns. Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive. 10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M. 4 ' P. M. 2 ' P. M. First class Passengers through 5s. 0d. Second do do 2s. 6d. To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day 7s. 6d. Children half price.

Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LAFAMBOISE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.—On MONDAY the 25th of SEPTEMBER next, and FOLLOWING DAYS, will be sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, and positively without reserve, at the Stores of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. by order, and for account of the Consigners, a consignment of as large and complete assortment of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in the FUR LINE, as ever was offered at the above mentioned Stores in previous years, comprising viz.:

Coronet Shape Seal Caps American, do do do Oval do do do Canada do do do Coronet Shape Otter do Canada do do do American do do do American Shape Neutra Caps Jockey do do do Canada do do do Jockey do do do Canada do do do Plucked and Dyed French do Coronet Shape do do Muskrat do do do Hair Seal Caps Long Hair Seal Caps Lucifer do do Imitation Lynx do Creamer do Real Jeannette do German Martin do

—ALSO—

Twenty cases Manufactured Ladies' Furs, consisting of:—Chinchilla, German Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Real Martin, Mink and Lynx Muffs, Tippets, Mantillas, and Bows; Stone Martin Mantillas, Bows, Pellicanes, and Bonnets; Swans Down, Squirrel and Jeanette Ruffs; and 200 lbs. Coney Wool, with 20lbs. Silver Muskrat.

—LIKEWISE—

Seal, Mink, Otter, Neutra, French Sable, Jeannette, Creamer and Fitch Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mittens.

The Sale will begin each day at TEN o'clock, A. M. Terms liberal; and will be made known at the time of sale.

The whole of the above mentioned Caps having been manufactured in this city, by experienced workmen, expressly for this market, are, of course, superior to any imported. The Ladies' Furs are of recent importation, and of the latest and most approved style and fashion, as well as the best workmanship; requiring only inspection to be duly appreciated.

—AND—

Immediately following the sale of the above, will also be sold at the same place and without reserve, for the benefit of their estate, the whole of the remaining STOCK IN TRADE of the firm of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to a large amount, the particulars of which will be made known previous to the time of sale.

A. LAFAMBOISE, A. & B.

Montreal, September 5th, 1837.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz.:

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.) Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing. Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w



Advertisement.

Office of the British American Land Co. Montreal, August 10, 1837.

THE HON. GEORGE MOFFATT, in consequence of his intended absence from the Province for one or more years; and I, the undersigned, for other reasons, satisfactory to the Court of Directors, having resigned our situation as Commissioners for the Company, I take leave to give public notice, to all whom it may concern, that...

JOHN FRAZER, late of Inverness, Esquire, a gentleman of known respectability, and of great experience;

—AND—

ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esquire, who has been acting as Sub-Commissioner in the Eastern Townships for the past year;

Have been appointed by the Court of Directors, under the seal of the Corporation, respectively, Chief and Junior Commissioners, in our place and stead, and are vested with all power & authority which we possessed.

All communications connected in any way with the Company's affairs in this Province, are hereafter to be addressed to them, at their Head Office in Sherbrooke.

PETER M'GILL.

Montreal, August 10, 1837. V3 19—3w

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 5s; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2—20 2m.

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June, 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned, Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON, JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.

St. Johns & Troy STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy, Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississkoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montreal, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH, C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, Proprietors.

February, 1837.

ADDRESS
ON THE
Legislative Union of Upper and Lower
Canada,
BY THE
CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MONTREAL.

The Constitutional Association of this city conceive that the period has now arrived, when it becomes their imperative duty publicly to direct the attention of all persons concerned for the true interest of Lower Canada, most respectively but firmly to appeal to the justice of the Imperial Government for the immediate application of the only remedy which it is believed, will be found to be effectual for the advancement of the real welfare, as well as for the removal of the political evils of the Province.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has recently declared that the answer of the house of assembly to the speech from the throne, at the opening of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, has recorded the virtual annihilation of the constitution of Lower Canada, and in the positive exclusion from political privileges under which the constitutionalists of this province have laboured for so many years, that annihilation might be viewed as no further abridgement of the enjoyment of their actual political rights; they cannot, however, but be deeply sensible, that its effects would be to deprive the Province of a representative system of government, which they have been taught not only to admire and cherish, but to regard and consider as the inherent birthright of British subjects.

Though the Association cannot but recur with respectful regret to the system of policy which has been adopted, respecting this province, the very unsatisfactory result of which might have been confidently anticipated, they are now impelled, by every consideration of duty towards themselves and their constitutional fellow subjects, publicly to propose, as well as strenuously to urge, the only measure which appears to them to be competent to meet the exigency of present circumstances.

In the present alarming and extraordinary juncture, it may not be improper to direct the attention of the Imperial Government to the forbearance with which the constitutionalists of Lower Canada have supported their unmerited grievances—to the obedience with which they have submitted to the legal and constituted authorities—to the attachment which they have displayed to the constitution so liberally bestowed upon the province...to the solicitude which they have exhibited for the continued connexion of the colony with the mother country...to the loyalty which they have constantly manifested to their Sovereign...and to the love which they have invariably entertained for the institutions of the parent state.

These powerful claims have hitherto, however, failed in obtaining for them any share of that confidence, which has been so long and so fruitlessly placed in a certain portion of the inhabitants of this province opposed to the views of the Imperial Government; but notwithstanding all their well founded motives for complaint, the continued privation of their political rights, and the total neglect of their acknowledged grievances, the constitutionalists of this province have constantly looked for the period when their persevering loyalty and patient reliance upon the justice of the imperial government would be fully appreciated.

They respectfully presume to believe that the period so long and so eagerly desired has now arrived, when further conciliation by the government would degenerate into mere pusillanimity, and further concession would become a virtual admission of French Canadian independence.

The leaders of the party opposed alike to the sentiments of the constitutionalists of this province and the intentions of the imperial government, have not hesitated to record their final determination not to co-operate with the government, have loudly proclaimed the infraction of the revenue laws a virtue...have declared non-intercourse with the mother country a duty...and have published sedition to the constituted authorities, disloyalty to her Majesty, and treason to the state.

Grieved as the constitutionalists of this province must be at any measures of coercion which the imperial government may be compelled to adopt, it is humbly conceived that the legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which the association are solicitous to obtain, will altogether prevent the necessity of severity, and effect an adjustment, eventually satisfactory to all parties.

The association confidently trust that this measure, which has already been submitted to the consideration of influential persons in Great Britain and Ireland, will be approved and adopted as the most substantial, and at the same time, the least obnoxious remedy that can be applied to the present exigencies.

The advantages, actual and prospective, of such a measure must be so apparent to all unprejudiced persons in Lower Canada, that they do not require to be dilated upon here, nor can the inhabitants of Upper Canada be blind to the satisfactory results which must be its inevitable consequences.

This legislative union, however, of itself and unaccompanied with some effective change in the constitution of the house of

assembly, and a new division of the counties of Lower Canada, by which a fair share of provincial representation will be afforded to the British inhabitants of this province, will be entirely nugatory.

It is for the foregoing reasons that the constitutional association of this city confidently lay before the public the opinion which they entertain, and the representation which they have previously prepared upon this subject; and they most strongly urge upon all who are interested in supporting the integrity of the Empire...in maintaining the provincial connexion with the mother country...in promoting the true interests and real welfare of Lower Canada...and in preventing the establishment of a Republican Government in this province, heartily and strenuously to co-operate with them in obtaining the great object which they now publicly propose.

PETER M'GILL, Chairman, M. C. Ass'n.
W. BADGLEY, Secretary, M. C. Ass'n.
Montreal, 4th September, 1837.

REPRESENTATION

ON
The Legislative Union of the Provinces, &c.

The constitutional association of the city of Montreal, beg leave to request your assurance and support, in furtherance of the legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; a measure, which under all the accumulated evils of the present political state of Lower Canada, is conceived to be the only remedy by which these evils can be overcome, the prosperity of the province secured, and their ultimate connexion with the parent state preserved.

By the treaty of Peace in the year 1763, Canada, conquered by the British arms, was ceded in full sovereignty and right to his Britannic Majesty, by his most Christian Majesty, and the French inhabitants who chose to remain in the country, became the subjects of Great Britain, and were secured in the enjoyment of their property and possessions and the exercise of their religion.

By the royal proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, the ceded territory was erected into a provincial government of Quebec, and a Governor and council were appointed by letters patent, for the administration of the affairs of the Colony, who continued to discharge this duty until the year 1774. In that year the act of the 14th Geo. III. c. 83, passed, by which extensive privileges were conferred upon the French Canadians...the free enjoyment of their ancient laws, and the full exercise of their religion, as they both existed previous to the conquest of the province, were secured to them; the introduction of the criminal law of England preserved them from the arbitrary oppression to which they had been subjected under their former government, and their eligibility to seats in the provincial council, thereby constituted for the affairs of the province of Quebec, communicated to them the exercise of very important rights as British subjects.

In the year 1790, the act of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, was passed, by which still more extensive benefits and advantages, and the most valuable political privileges were conferred upon the French Canadians. By this act, the province of Quebec was divided into two separate provinces; a constitution in all essential particulars similar to that of the parent state was granted to both; and his Majesty, with the advice and consent of a legislative council, constituted by his royal appointment, and a representative assembly, elected by the colonists themselves, were empowered to make laws, for the peace, welfare, and good government of the province.

To render this privilege applicable to the existing state of the Colony, no real or pecuniary qualification was required for a seat, either in the Council or Assembly, whilst that of the electors was established at so low an amount, as almost to extend the electoral privilege to a system of universal suffrage.

From the collection of the Crown duties, levied in the Province in virtue of the 14th Geo. III. c. 83. provision was made for defraying the expenses of the administration of justice, and the support of the Civil Government, thereby securing the independence of the Judiciary, and the necessary support of the Executive Government. In addition to these repeated benefactions, the Imperial Government, induced by the strongest desire of promoting the prosperity of the colony, subsequently passed the Imperial Act of the 1st and 2d Will. IV. c. 23, by which the application of the Crown duties above mentioned was unreservedly and without qualification placed at the disposal, and entrusted to the control and discretion of the Provincial Legislature.

Thus by the operation of these Acts, the French Canadians attained a degree of liberty entirely unknown to them under the government of France, they were admitted to a participation in all the rights of British subjects, secured in the full exercise of their religion, protected in their persons by the most perfect system of criminal law, guaranteed in the enjoyment of their ancient and accustomed Civil Jurisprudence, intrusted with the authority of making and consenting to their own laws, for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province, and finally, protected from the imposition of taxes by the Parent State.

It might have been reasonably expected, that benefits so multiplied and concessions

so munificent, would have led to a gradual approximation of the French Canadians, in disposition and character, to their fellow subjects of British origin, until at last every sensible difference between them should have entirely ceased, and the colonists of both races have been united into one people, animated with a sincere and ardent attachment to the Constitution thus liberally bestowed upon them.

It must also be observed, that the proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, urged the subjects of his Majesty's Kingdoms & of the then colonies in America, to avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages to accrue to their commerce, manufactures and navigation, from the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to the British Crown by the Treaty of Peace above mentioned; invited them to become settlers in the newly acquired Province; & exhorted them to confide in the Royal protection, for their enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of the Realm of England.

Impelled by this powerful attraction, and trusting to the faith of the Royal pledge, British capitalists and British emigrants have established themselves in the province, and the number of first settlers was greatly augmented by additions from those loyal subjects of the State, who, during the American Revolutionary war, had sacrificed every thing in support of the laws & constitution of the Mother Country, to which they were so warmly attached.

The full enjoyment of British constitutional liberty and the gradual and progressive increase in the resources and wealth of the colony, have constantly been the principal subjects of the anticipations of these British and loyal settlers, and among the measures to be adopted for obtaining these desirable objects, none have appeared to them to be more probable of success, than the introduction of foreign capital, the improvement of the natural advantages of the country, and the affording of every facility to emigrants from the British Islands, to form settlements in the province; but above all, they esteemed the connexion of Lower Canada with the Parent State, and the preservation of her constitution, to be the most certain, as they felt assured that they were the most powerful means which could be adopted for securing the increasing prosperity and advantage of the colony.

The experience of the past has, however, most lamentably demonstrated the entire fallacy of these anticipations: whatever might have been the political motives of the Imperial Government, in sanctioning the division of the Province of Quebec into two separate Governments, it cannot be denied, that the chief result of that measure has been, the fostering in Lower Canada, of a majority of her population, essentially foreign to their fellow subjects of British origin in both provinces, in language, laws, institutions, habits and prejudices, the rendering of the condition of the two races entirely distinct, and the creating of a great and increasing feeling of irritation between them, which, if not checked by their entire amalgamation, must, at no distant period, be the occasion of enmity so inveterate, as only to be overcome by the horrors of civil war.

It must be apparent, that the sacrifice of the interests of the British population, and the obstruction of all internal improvement, are the only means by which the separate views of the French Canadians can be accomplished. In confirmation of this conclusion, it is only necessary to advert to the Provincial Statute 9th Geo. IV. c. 73, by which the counties of the province have been divided in such a manner, as to neutralise, if not entirely to destroy, the electoral privileges of the voters of British origin, by swamping them amidst the greater numbers of the French Canadians; in the defeated attempt of the political leaders of the latter, to deprive the British inhabitants of the cities, in possession in copartnership of leasehold property, of a right of voting for Members of the Assembly; in their determined aversion to the establishment of Register offices, by which introduction of foreign capital is prevented, and the security of Mortgages rendered ineffectual; in their continuance of the oppressive and vexatious tenure of the Feudal Law, by which real estate is greatly depreciated in value, and the circulation of capital invested in it, impeded; in their constant hostility to every measure tending to facilitate the settlement of the province, by emigration from the British Islands; in their partial and unjust taxation of settlers, upon their arrival from the Mother Country, and then, only; in their unfounded claims to the management and disposal of the Crown Lands, by which the Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the servants of the State, and their settlement in the country, would be alike frustrated, in their unceasing efforts to destroy the Charter of the British American Land Company, and to prevent the increase of a British population in the Eastern Townships of the province; in their avowed determination to procure the repeal of the Imperial Statute, by which a change of Seigneurial Tenure can be obtained, and to which the inhabitants of those Townships have been indebted for the entire confirmation, and the secure enjoyment of the English Civil Law; in the injurious system of temporary legislation, adopted by the Assembly, and reluctantly, though compulsorily, agreed to by the other branches of the Legislature; in the absolute dependence of the Judiciary and Executive, for support, upon the Assembly and the personal feelings of its

Members, by the annual votes of that branch of the Legislature; and in the persevering and unwearied endeavors of the French Canadian political leaders to destroy the constitution of this province, and to introduce a republican form of government, by rendering the Legislative Council elective.

(To be continued.)

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elhu Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Bright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississinoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay: and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.
St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his

CARDING MACHINES

are in complete order for business; and that he holds himself ready to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

New Firm
&
New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the country.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 661

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of new and Fashionable

GOODS

&
Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.
July 18th, 1837. V3-14

SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT
general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery, Iron, Nails,
Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre,
Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas,
Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars
and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,
&c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH,
Mississinoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise quantity of blown SALT,
a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize,

and for sale Wholesale & Retailly
W. W. SMITH,
Mississinoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-25

NEW STORE

AND
New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery
and Hardware,
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. (The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.)
Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11th.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,
25 do. H. S. do
15 do. Souchang do
10 do. Hyson do.
25 Bags Rio Coffee,
25 Kegs Tobacco,
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-
dish do.
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,
40 Matts Capia,
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,
2,000 Wt. Double Refined
Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for as by

W. W. SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1836. V2-355

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and test the superior quality and low price of Cloth from the best workmanship, the public will find at his stand workmanship seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-17